THE RALEIGH NEWS.

VOL. X. NO. 135. RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 8, 1877. PRICE: $5.00.

GRAIN AND FEED STORES.

J. OSBORN'S

GRAIN AND FEED STORE.

A GOOD SUPPLY OF

Horse and Cow Food, Grain, Hay, Flour, Meal,

WOOD AND COAL.

LOW FOR CASH.

Office and Feed Store corner of Wilmington and Davie streets, near Osborn House, and west of N. C. Freight Depot. jan16tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞Advertise in a paper of Universal circulation: a paper which maintains right principles in all things: a paper acceptable alike to good men of all parties; and such a paper the NEWS is conceded to be by all men whose opinion is worth having.

OFFICE OF NORTH CAROLINA STATE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 6 1877.

The regular annual meeting of Stockholders of the North Carolina State Life Insurance Company will be held at the company's office, Wednesday, February 21st, at 11 A. M.

W. H. HICKS, Secretary and Treasurer.

feb 8-dtd

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE CHEAP

100 Kegs Old Dominion Nails.
50 Barrels Irish Potatoes.
350 Bushels Shanandoah Valley Oats.

We are receiving fresh arrivals of goods daily, and sell close for cash. Give us a call, and we think we can please you.

GEO. T. STRONACH & CO.

feb 8 tf

NOTICE.

Sealed proposals will be received at the N. C. Penitentiary until the 15th (fifteenth) day of February, for a part or all of nine hundred and fifty (950) cords sound split woods pine, in eight foot lengths, delivered at the North Carolina Railroad Depot, on the line of either Railroad, or at the penitentiary brick yard.

Contractor will be required to deliver not less than one hundred and fifty cords per month.

Separate bids will also be received for old field pine.

WM. J. HICKS, Architect.

Observer please copy.

feb 8-dt15

LARGE SALE OF FURNITURE AND HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES,

Thursday, February 8, 1877.

Will be sold at Towles' Auction and Commission store on Wilmington street, a large collection of

FURNITURE AND HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES

BED-STEADS, MATTRESSES,

TABLES and CHAIRS, all kinds.

Fine large Mirrors, Bedcloths, Fine Table Cutlery and Crockery. One No. 1

HOWE SEWING MACHINE,

in good order, and remainder of Ready-Made Clothing, to close consignment. Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock and continue every day until all is disposed of.

JAMES M. TOWLES, Auctioneer.

feb. 8—d2t

NOTICE.

Sealed proposals will be received for the next ten (30) days for lighting the street lamps of the City of Raleigh, either with gas or oil.

Proposals received by

J. R. H. CARMER, Chm'n.
A. C. SANDERS,
P. C. FLEMMING,
JOS. H. GREEN,
H. N. H. ADAMS,
Committee.

feb3-10ds

HERBS,

Powdered Sage.
" Majoran,
" Thyme,
Savory.

Hops in 1 lb. and ½ lb. packages.

AT

W. C. & A. B. STRONACH'S.

BUTTER.

6 Kegs Goshen Butter,
60 Kegs Virginia Butter.

W. C. & A. B. STRONACH.

FLOUR

For $9.00 we will sell you Flour guaranteed equal to Patapsco.

W. C. & A. B. STRONACH.

APPLES AND POTATOES

40 Bbls. Irish Potatoes.
5 " Baldwin Apples.

To DAY.

W. C. & A. B. STRONACH.

SOUTHAMPTON HAMS.

12 Old Virginia Southampton Hams.

To-Day.

W. C. & A. B. STRONACH.

CURRANT JELLY.

6 Cases Currant Jelly.

To DAY.

W. C. & A. B. STRONACH.

W. C. & A. B. STRONACH,

Sole Agents

FOR

BRADLEY'S SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

AND

SEA FOWL GUANO.

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS

HAMMILL & WEIR

CONTRACTORS & BUILDERS,

DEALERS IN

Marble and Stone Work, Lime, Rosendale and Roman Cement, Hair, Laths, and

MANUFACTURERS OF BRICK,

Furnish Curbing at one half usual cost. Flagging at small advance on brick; Window and Door Sills, Water Tablets, Steps and carriage Blocks for a trifle more than wood. All from our new stone. Estimates for any class of work furnished on application.

Office Fayetteville street, next to Standard building. Raleigh, N. C. apsly

NOTICE OF PRIVATE ACT.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the General Assembly of North Carolina, at its present session, for the passage of a law to amend the charter of the city of Raleigh.

Jan. 19th 1877. tf.

THE CITY.

The DAILY NEWS is served by faithful and reliable carriers to all parts of the city for 12½ cents per week. Persons desiring to have the paper left at their residence will please call or send address to the office, No. 6 Martin street.

☞THE RALEIGH NEWS IS THE OLDEST DAILY NEWSPAPER IN RALEIGH, AND HAS THE LARGEST DAILY CIRCULATION IN NORTH CAROLINA, AND MORE THAN DOUBLE THAT OF ANY OTHER DAILY IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH.

Index to New Advertisements.

KINGSLEY & ASHELEY—Planing Mill and Lumber Yard.

J. M. TOWLES—Furniture and Household Articles.

G. T. STRONACH & Co—Fresh Arrivals.

J. J. HICKS—Notice—Stockholders meeting.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

——Most time for the spring fights.

——The masquerade is the all-absorbing topic.

——Spicy time in the Senate last night.

——People sought earnestly after news last night.

——Warren county, we are told, is chuck full of tramps, who are devouring the substance of the people.

——The county commissioners were in session yesterday at the court house. Their proceedings were unimportant.

——The bright sunshine and genial atmosphere bring out the ladies, and merchants report the shopping trade improving.

——They will commence laying iron on the Warrenton Railroad, we understand, in the course of three or four weeks.

——Theo. N. Ramsey is preaching righteousness and temperance to the benighted along the line of the Seaboard & Roanoke railroad.

The Taxes for 1876.

We append an interesting statement of the taxes received at the State treasury from the sheriffs of the several counties of the State for the year 1876. The list has just been made out, and even yet the taxes of two counties—Pender and Stokes—are left out of account, the sheriffs of these counties having not yet settled. The list below is exclusive of taxes paid by insurance companies, drummers and by the counties for stationery, but is simply the *bona fide* taxes of the counties themselves for the several purposes and from the sources enumerated:

Total general tax for public purposes: $257,086.69.

Special taxes for the support of asylums, &c: $125,857.06.

Special tax for the support of the penitentiary: $83,904.65.

Retailers' tax (for the school fund): $18,358.08.

Auctioneers' tax (for the school fund): $197.98.

Total from all these sources: $485,404.46.

Supreme Court.

Court opened at 10 o'clock, A. M. All the Justices present. Appeals from the sixth judicial district were taken up and causes disposed of as follows:

E. J. Jenkins vs. W. O. Bobbitt, from Granville; argued by Merrimon, Fuller and Ashe, J. B. Batchelor and L. C. Edwards for the plaintiff; Busbee & Busbee for the defendant.

Willis Meadows vs. James C. Cozart, from Granville; argued by L. C. Edwards and J. B. Batchelor for the defendant; no counsel for the plaintiff.

S. S. Alsop and wife vs. W. E. Bowers, administrator, from Halifax; argued by Walter Clark for the plaintiffs; and Moore & Gatling and C. A. Cook for the defendant.

Geo. W. Swepson vs. Josiah Turner, from Wake; argued by Merrimon, Fuller and Ashe for the plaintiff; and Moore & Gatling and Badger & Devereux for the defendant.

Court adjourned to 10 o'clock, A. M., to-day.

Superior Court.

Court met yesterday at the usual hour, Judge Schenck presiding.

These cases were disposed of:

B. D. Williams vs. J. O'Kelly and I. J. Young; judgment non-suit.

Ketchen vs. Troy; compulsory reference and continued.

Cooley vs. Cooley; non-suit.

Maynard vs. Stauffer; non-suit.

N. C. Life Insurance Company vs. M. E. Wetherell, et als; compromised and judgment against defendants for cost.

Sanders vs. Ellington. In this case, up to a late hour, the jury had not come to an agreement.

Personal.

Col H. C. Jones, of Charlotte, is in the city.

Judge Edward Cantwell, of Wilmington, is registered at the Yarbrough House.

Chas. M. Crump, Esq., formerly auditor of the North Carolina Railroad Company, now in the office of the Richmond & Danville Railroad at Richmond, is at the Yarbrough House.

Geo. T. Stronach & Co. offer better guano and better inducements to farmers needing and wishing to buy standard fertilizers than any other merchants on the market. They buy for cash and sell for 400 pounds cotton, first pickings, payable in November.

Good Fresh Butter 25 a lb.; Eggs 15 cents a dozen; Sugar Cured Hams 17½; Smoked Sholders 10 cts. a lb.; Bulk Shoulders 9 cts. a lb.; and 6,000 lbs., Smoked and Bulk Sides and 20 Bbls. Early Rose Potatoes cheap for cash at Woollcott's Open Front Store. *

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SESSION OF 1876–'77.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7.

The Senate met at 10 A. M., Mr. Robinson in the chair.

The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

PETITIONS, MEMORIALS, &C.

Mr. Caho presented a petition from citizens of Goose Creek Island township, Pamlico county, asking for an election that they may vote upon returning to Beaufort county; also a counter petition. Referred to the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Dunn presented a petition, asking amendments to the charter of the town of Kinston. Committee on Corporations.

Mr. Caho presented a petition against a prohibitory liquor law at Grantsboro, in Pamlico county. Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

Messrs. Dortch, Albright, Bingham, Roberts, from the committee on Propositions and Grievances; Messrs. Holt and Hackney, from the committee on Agriculture, Mechanics, Mines and Mining; Messrs. Albright, Thorne and Scales, from the committee on Corporations; Mr. Graham, from the committee on Finance; Mr. York, from the committee on Engrossed Bill; Mr. Wilson, from the committee on Printing, submitted reports.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Ferguson: A bill to amend sec. 4, chap. 81, laws of 1874–'75.

By same: A bill to amend chap. 104, secs. 7 and 8 Battle's Revisal. Judiciary.

By Mr. Roberts: A bill to amend the charter of the town of Lexington. Committee on Corporations.

By Mr. Finger: A bill to establish the regents of education. Committee on Education.

By Mr. Stanford: A bill to regulate the taking of fish in Neuse River. Propositions and Grievances.

By Mr. Dunn: A bill to amend the charter of the town of Kinston. Committee on Corporations.

By Mr. Moore, of Mecklenburg: A resolution providing 50 extra copies of the geological survey to be placed in the hands of the Governor for the purpose of exchange. Judiciary.

By Mr. Liles: A bill to repeal a part of chap. 239, laws of 1874–'75. Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

By Mr. Williams: A bill to protect the fishing interests in Big Fishing Creek. Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

CALENDAR NO. 8

Bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the town of Laurinburg, in the county of Richmond, on its second reading; a substitute reported by the committee was adopted, and the bill then passed its second and third readings.

Bill to provide for the arrangement of disordered papers of courts of record, on its second reading, passed this and also its third reading.

Bill in regard to owners of mill-dams, came up, was read the second time and, upon motion of Mr. Folk, was recommitted to the Judiciary committee.

Bill to punish embezzlement by persons in fiduciary positions, came up.

[Punishes embezzlement by administrators, guardians, executors and all other persons in fiduciary positions as a felony.]

The bill was urged by Mr. Folk, and without opposition passed its several readings.

Mr. Graham moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the Senate refused to repeal the bill which prohibits the sale of liquor at Trenton, Jones county.

Mr. Stickney and Mr. Thorne opposed a reconsideration.

Mr. Stanford favored the motion to reconsider.

Mr. Latham demanded the previous question, which call was sustained, and the vote being taken, on motion of Mr. Stanford, the bill was postponed and made special order for to-morrow at 1 o'clock.

Col. L. C. Edwards appeared in the lobby and, upon motion of Hughes, colored, was invited to a seat on the floor of the Senate.

THE SPECIAL ORDER.

The bill in relation to the probate of deeds and conveyances and the privy examination of married women, introduced by Mr. Mebane, of Rockingham, and reported upon favorably by the Judiciary committee, came up at 11 o'clock as the special order.

[We have hitherto given an outline of this bill.]

Mr. Mebane took the floor in advocacy and explanation of the bill, setting forth that it would save the people untold trouble.

Mr. Latham opposed the bill as one dangerous to the homestead.

Mr. York spoke in favor of the bill, as did also Messrs. Graham and Wilson, the two latter, however, favoring certain amendments.

The bill passsed its second reading, and, upon motion, was postponed and made special order for 9 o'clock to-night, in order that amendments might be prepared.

CALENDAR RESUMED.

Bill to punish injury to any railroad or canal, came up on its second reading and passed, and then passed its third reading.

Upon motion of Mabson, colored, the rules were suspended and the Senate took up the resolution appointing a joint committee to visit Edgecombe county with a view to learning what could be done in the way of finding a building which would be suitable for the colored insane of the State.

The resolution was put on its readings and was adopted.

Bill to enable fathers to emancipate their minor children, reported upon adversely, was, upon motion of Mr. Scales, indefinitely postponed.

Bill to protect religious assemblages, was taken up. [Prohibits the sale or giving away of liquor within 3 miles of any camp-meeting or protracted meeting.]

Mr. Liles moved to indefinitely postpone, which motion was adopted.

Bill to build a turnpike road from the Tennessee line, in Haywood county, to Davidson river, near Brevard, Transylvania county, was taken up and passed its second reading.

The special order of the hour, the bill to change the time of holding the Superior Courts of the ninth judicial district, was taken up and, on motion of Mr. Justice, postponed and made special order for Friday night at 8:30 o'clock.

Bill to change the day of sale from Tuesday to Monday, was taken up and passed its several readings without opposition.

Bill to prohibit the sale of liquor within two miles of the town of Webster, in the county of Jackson, was taken up and passed its several readings.

Bill to amend chap. 73, sec. 13, in reference to the damage done lands by mill dams, was, on motion of Hughes, col, laid on the table.

Bill to refund to the Richmond & Danville Railroad Company certain taxes imposed upon it for station places, right of way, &c.

Bill to amend the charter of the town of Hickory, to extend the corporate limits and for other purposes, was taken up and passed its several readings.

Bill to define the powers and duties of Justices of the Peace in regulating the affairs of the county, was taken up and indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Coke moved to reconsider the vote by which the Senete yesterday defeated the resolution to pay Hon. R. H. Cannon $100 for holding Transylvania court, when he was prevented from so doing by the extreme illness of his wife.

Mr. Robinson supported the remarks of Mr. Coke.

The vote was taken and the Senate reconsidered.

Mr. Finger opposed the bill and Messrs. Folk and Robinson spoke in its favor.

The bill passed its second reading, and on its third reading Mr. Stewart called for the yeas and nays. The call was sustained and the vote being taken the bill passed its third reading.

Bill to regulate the stamping of weights and measures, came up from the calendar and, on motion of Mr. Holt, was indefinitely postponed.

Resolution in favor of a Southern Pacific Railroad. [Instructing our Senators and representatives in Congress to favor the building of the said railroad.]

Mr. Holt moved to indefinitely postpone.

Mr. Folk spoke in behalf of the resolution.

Mr. Holt did not altogether like the resolution, but would withdraw his motion.

Mr. Moore, of Mecklenburg, spoke in favor of the resolution and it was adopted.

Bill to restrict the right of taxation by cities and towns came up and, on motion of Mr. Wilson, was recommitted to the Judiciary committee.

Bill to incorporate the Sovereigns of Industry, Lodge No. 1, Columbus, Pender county, was taken up and passed its several readings.

Resolution raising a joint committee to sell the Governor's mansion to the end that a suitable residence for the Governor may be erected on one of the vacant lots in Raleigh, belonging to the State, was taken up, amended and adopted.

Bill to levy a special tax in the county of Beaufort, of the sum of $4,000 for two years, to pay county expenses, was taken up and passed its several readings.

Resolution authorizing the sale of the State arsenal at Fayetteville, came up and was informally passed over.

Resolution to authorize the Treasurer to pay the expenses of the late committee to investigate the charges against J. C. L. Harris, came up and was referred to the committee on Claims, on motion of Mr. Latham.

An act for the relief of Hon. R. H. Cannon, now riding the first judicial district. [Proposes to pay him $100 for holding Currituck court, when he was not able to reach Currituck Court House in time to open the court.]

Mr. Scales said that we have now on the floor of this Senate a man learned in the law, who had for six months held the courts of his district under authority of this Legislature, and had never received any pay therefor. He fully concurred in the proposition to pay Judge Cannon, and moved an amendment also to pay Judge Wilson for the time that he held the courts of his district. Mr. Scales afterwards withdrew his amendment to offer it as an independent proposition.

Hon. Edward Cantwell appeared in the Senate chamber and was invited to a seat on the floor.

The bill paying Judge Cannon then passed its second and third readings.

The Senate then adjourned.

NIGHT SESSION.

The Senate was called to order at 7:30 P. M., Mr. Robinson in the chair.

CALENDAR.

Upon motion of Mr. Bingham, the rules were suspended, and the bill to punish the carrying of concealed deadly weapons, was taken up from the calendar.

Mr. Bingham offered an amendment, making the provisions of the bill apply to Alleghany county.

The bill then passed its final reading, and the bill as reconsidered and amended applies to no county in the State except Alleghany.

Bill to authorize the commissioners of Hyde county to levy a special tax not exceeding $3,500, for the purpose of paying the debts of the county contracted prior to May, 1868, was taken up, and passed its second reading, and resumed its place on the calendar.

Bill to incorporate Kings' Mountain Baptist Female Seminary, in the town of Shelby, came up from the calendar and passed its several readings.

Bill to incorporate Lillington Academy, Pender county, was taken up and passed its several readings.

Bill to incorporate the South Fork Bridge Company, in Ashe county, was taken up and passed its several readings.

Col. H. C. Jones, Senator from Mecklenburg, appeared in the chamber and, on motion of Mr. Moore, of Mecklenburg, was invited to a seat on the floor.

THE SPECIAL ORDER.

The bill to establish a system of inferior courts in the State, to be known as courts of common pleas, was taken up at 8 o'clock.

Upon motion of Mr. Folk, the bill was taken up and considered by sections.

Mr. Folk offered as a substitute for the first section, that a majority of the board of commissioners, elected by the commissioners, may hold the courts.—Adopted,

Hughes, col, offered a substitute for section 2, which gives to the people the right to vote upon whether or no they shall have these courts in the several counties.

He called the yeas and nays on the substitute, and it was rejected by a strict party vote.

On the consideration of the fifth section, Mr. Dunn moved to strike out.

Mr. Troy raised the point of order that a motion to strike the section out was not competent, the section not having been adopted; but that a negative vote on its adoption would be equivalent to striking out.

The chair held that the motion to strike out was competent, saying that if the chair was erroneous in this holding, it was erroneous in allowing a substitute to section one.

Mr. Troy reiterated his position on the point of order, and was sustained by Mr. Folk.

The chair was satisfied of the correctness of his ruling, but would put the vote if the Senator from Cumberland desired to appeal from the ruling of the chair.

Mr. Troy appealed to the Senate, and it sustained the ruling of the chair.

The question recurred upon the motion of Mr. Dunn to strike out the fifth section, and it was rejected.

The other sections were gone over and many amendments were offered.

At the conclusion, the bill was, upon motion, recommitted to the Judiciary committee.

[The bill is one of importance, and we will give it to the public as soon as it becomes a law. In its present patched condition it is useless to publish it, as it will undergo further material amendment before emerging from the Judiciary committee and passing both branches of the General Assembly.—REPORTER.]

CALENDAR RESUMED.

Bill to empower registers of deeds to administer oaths in certain cases, was indefinitely postponed.

Bill to provide for the daming of the South Yadkin, in the county of Alexander, between Deal's mill and McMaffy's saw mill, was taken up and passed its several readings.

THE SPECIAL ORDER,

the bill concerning the probate of deeds and conveyances and the privy examination of married women.

Mr. Dortch moved to strike out "notary public" wherever it occurred, and the amendment was accepted.

Mr. Latham moved to strike out justice of the peace, which occasioned some debate.

Mr. Mebane, of Rockingham, offered the motion to strike out.

On this motion Mr. Dunn called for the yeas and nays, and the call was sustained.

The vote being taken Mr. Latham's motion did not prevail.

Mr. Mebane, of Rockingham, offered another section, between sections 2 and 3, prescribing a form in which the probate shall be taken, which new section was adopted.

Mr. Liles offered an amendment prescribing certain fees. The amendment was accepted.

An amendment by Mr. Ferguson was pending, when

Mr. Moore, of Mecklenburg, moved to adjourn, but withdrew for a moment in favor of Mr. Mebane.

Mr. Troy offered an amendment, when,

Mr. Holt moved that the Senate adjourn.

After some debate as to who had the floor,

Mr. Bingham moved that the Senate adjourn.

Mr. Dortch asked for the yeas and nays, which call was sustained, and the vote being taken, the Senate refused to adjourn.

Mr. Stanford then demanded the previous question on the passage of the bill, and it was ordered.

The question recurred upon the amendment of Mr. Ferguson to insert "or some other court of record," in designating where probate of deeds shall be proved, and the amendment was not adopted.

Mr. Stewart moved that the Senate adjourn, upon which motion Mr. Crawford called for the yeas and nays.

The call was sustained, and the vote being taken the Senate again refused to adjourn.

The question recurred upon the passage of the bill on its third and final reading, and on this Mr. Mebane, of Rockingham, called for the yeas and nays, which call was sustained.

The vote was taken and the bill passed, yeas 23, nays 14.

Mr. Holt moved that the Senate adjourn, upon which motion Mr. Moore, of Mecklenburg, called for the yeas and nays.

The call was sustained, and the vote stood, yeas 18, nays 18. The President voted in the negative, and the Senate did not adjourn.

CALENDAR RESUMED.

Bill to repeal chap. 77, laws of 1874–'75, was taken up and passed over informally.

Bill to provide for the repairing of the quarantine hospital, at Smithville, was taken up.

Mr. Sandifer moved to make special order for to-night at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Thorne moved that the Senate take a recess for half an hour. Lost.

Mr. Albright moved to adjourn, and Mr. Caho called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered. The vote stood: yeas 21, nays 14.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

At 10:30 A. M., Mr. Speaker Price called the House to order.

Journal of yesterday read and approved.

PETITIONS.

Mr. King presented a petition from certain citizens of Stokes, asking that the sale of liquor be prevented within three miles of the court house at Danbury. Committee on Proposition and Grievances.

Mr. Baxter presented a petition from certain citizens of Currituck county in relation to the sale of liquor in certain localities. Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Ardrey presented a petition from certain citizens of Mecklenburg county, asking the prohibition of the sale of liquor within three miles of Arlington Church and school house, Clear Creek township. Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Vaughan presented a petition from citizens of Alleghany, asking a law to lay out a public road from Little River Church to the top of the mountains in said county. Committee on Propositions and Grievences.

Mr. Fulcher presented a petition from citizens of Dare county, asking additional voting places. Committee on Proposition and Grievances.

Lloyd, col., presented a petition from certain citizens of Pender county in regard to the county seat of that county. Committee on Proposition and Grievances.

Mr. McBrayer presented a petition from certain citizens of Cleaveland county in relation to the sale of liquor in Shelby township. Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Davis, of Lenoir, presented a petition from certain citizens of Lenoir in relation to the colonization scheme embraced in House resolution No. 88. To be placed with resolution No. 38.

Mr. McLean presented a couple of petitions, one from the American Iron and Steel Company and the Delaware Car Wheel Company, and one from the owners of mineral property in Chatham county, in regard to the improvement of the Cape Fear river. Committee on Prodositions and Grievances.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Leach, from the committee on Deaf and Dumb Asylum; Mr. Cobb, from the committee on Engrossed Bills; Mr. Geoffroy, from the committee on Engrossed Bills; Mr. Graves, from the committee on Judiciary; Mr. Ardrey, from the committee on Counties, Cities, Towns and Townships; Mr. Hughes, from the same committee; Mr. Fennell, from the committee on Public Charities, submitted reports.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

By Hill, col.: A resolution of instruction to our Congressmen in regard to the Freedman's Savings Bank and Trust Company. Calendar.

By Mr. Moring: A bill to authorize the commissioners of Chatham county to levy a special tax. Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

By Mr. McBrayer: A bill to submit the matter of prohibition or no prohibition to the qualified voters of Shelby township, Cleaveland county. Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

By Mr. Yount: A bill to remove the obstructions from and to provide for the passage and propagation of fish in the Catawba river. Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

By Mr. Horton: A bill to amend chapter 152 laws of 1874–'75. Committee on Judiciary.

By Mr. Fulcher: A bill to establish two additional voting places in the county of Dare. Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

By Mr. Leach: A bill to repeal section 7, chapter 63, Battle's Revisal. Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

By Mr. Clarke, of Craven: A bill to incorporate the town of Vanceboro, Craven county. Committee on Corporations.

By Mr. Davis, of Lenoir: A bill to incorporate LaGrange Lodge, No. 70., I. O. O. F. Committee on Corporations.

By Mr. Fennell: A bill in relation to the Board of Public Charities. Calendar.

By Mr. King: A bill to protect deer between the 15th of January and the 1st of September in the counties of Stokes, Forsythe, Surry, Wilkes, Yadkin and Rockingham. Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

By Mr. Ardrey: A bill to prohibit the sale of liquor within 3 miles of Arlington Church and school house, Clear Creek township, Mecklenburg county. Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

By Mr. Cooper: A bill to prohibit the sale of liquor within five miles of the court house at Robbinsville, Graham county. Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

CALENDAR.

The bill to incorporate Gideon's Relief Brotherhood, Fayetteville, was taken up and passed its second reading.

The Senate bill to repeal chapter 39, Battle's Revisal, was taken up and passed over

The bill to consolidate the charter of the Great Falls Manufacturing Company, Rockingham, Richmond county, was taken up and passed its second reading.

The Senate resolution in favor of G. W. and B. R. Dickey, was taken up and, on motion of Mr. Todd, of Ashe, referred to the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

The resolution requiring the State Geologist to furnish public institutions with copies of the Geological Survey, and to place the same on sale, &c., was taken up and passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules.

The resolution to raise a committee to inquire as to what steps have been taken in regard to the colored insane of the State, was taken up and adopted.

The resolution to instruct the committee on Privileges and Elections to inquire into the right of H. A. Gudger, of Madison, to a seat in this House, was taken up and passed aver.

Senate bill requiring beef cattle carried to Wilmington to be weighed, was taken up and passed its second reading.

On motion of Mr. McLean, the bill to repeal and amend certain sections of chapter 6, Battle's Revisal in relation to the Insane Asylum was taken up. (Provisions of the bill given before.) After some debate the bill was postponed until Friday at 11, A. M.

On motion of Hill, col. the resolution of instruction to our Congressmen in regard to the Freedman's Savings Bank and Trust Company, was taken up and adopted.

The Senate bill to allow the commissioners of Warrenton to subscribe to the capital stock of the Warrenton Railroad company, was taken up and passed its third reading by a vote of yeas 80; nays 0.

The bill to incorporate the Biddle University, Mecklenburg, county, was taken up and passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

At 12:30 P. M. the House, as per previous order, went into the Committee of the Whole on the bill for the collection of taxes by the States, the "machinery bill," and Mr. Pinnix of Davidson took the chair.

After remaining in session for some time the committee, on motion of Mr. Clarke, of Craven, rose, and the chairman reported progress and asked leave to sit again to-morrow at 12:30 o'clock.

Mr. Speaker Price resumed the chair.

Mr. Bryson was announced as being confined to his room on account of sickness.

On motion the House then adjourned until to-morrow at 10:30 A. M.

The Sale of New York Papers in Raleigh.

It is astonishing to know how many New York dailies are sold in this city. Every third boy one meets on the street has an arm full of *Heralds*, and his sales seem to be good. We have interviewed the two principal news-dealers of the city—Messrs. L. Branson and Alfred Williams—as to their sales of the New York dailies, and find that together they have sold on an average from the 1st of October last up to date, between 1,000 and 1,100 copies of these papers per week. The *Herald* is infinitely the best sale. Six times as many *Heralds* are sold as of all the others put together. Next after the *Herald* in point of popularity is the *Sun*, which sells very well; after the *Sun* comes the *World*, and after this the sales are light. A few copies of the *Tribune* are sold and a few of the *Times*, but only a few. Both of these papers are so far inferior to both the *Herald* and *Sun* as newspapers, that even Republicans buy these instead of their party papers.

In addition to these dailies, there is no end of the weekly papers of one character and another which are sold here.

The Spring Time.

It is quite evident that the most of the winter is over. People sit all day with their windows up; the face of the coal dealer is as long as his bill used to be, and there is no sale at all of futures in wood. The "barefoot boy with cheeks of tan" is already on the grand rounds with his "taws" rattling in his pockets; the sap is rising in the trees, and the buds are beginning to swell; the voice of the turtle is heard in the land, and lovely daughters are beginning to remind affectionate parents that the time to shell out for the new spring clothes is near at hand. Everything betokens the near approach of gentle spring, and still the man who carried a quart home in him night before last and went to bed in the wardrobe with nothing on except his hat and one sock, came up street yesterday morning complaining that he couldn't see that the weather had moderated any since Christmas.

The Old Chapel at the University Burned.

The University has sustained a serious loss by the burning of what was known as the "Old Chapel." Tuesday morning at about 7.30 o'clock the building which has recently been fitted up for the lecture-room on physics, and which contained all the apparatus for demonstrating the laws of physics, was discovered to be on fire. It is thought that the fire originated in the ceiling, catching from the stove-pipe, a fire having been made in the stove early in the morning. All the instruments were removed from the room, but were somewhat damaged by rough handling. The blackened brick walls are the only remains. The walls were uninjured. All the doors, windows, blinds, &c., were saved. The pecuniary loss is not large, but the many friends of the University will be grieved at the destruction of this old monument of by-gone days.

Kingsley & Asheley.

This live, energetic and progressive firm have been favored with a largely increased patronage in their line since they begun their business as architects and builders in Raleigh in 1873. Being enterprising, they have, like all of the most successful business houses, enlarged their advertisement to keep pace with the growth of their business, and, as will be seen by reference to our columns this morning, they have appeared in an attractive double column advertisement, announcing the Raleigh Planing Mills and Lumber Yard. We would advise those who need anything in their line to give them a trial. They will be found prompt and accommodating.

More Convicts.

Sheriff Grantham, of Wayne, yesterday conducted into the penitentiary five prisoners, convicted at the recent term of that court. The names of the unfortunates are as follows: F. W. Shallington, Frank Thomas, Moses Kinsey, Jas. Jackson and Ben. Pearsall.

The sheriff of New Hanover is in the city with 11 prisoners, but he has not yet reported at the Auditor's or Treasurer's office for his warrant or money.

Paper Stealing.

Complaints are made by many of our city subscribers that their papers are stolen from their yards and doors. This is an intolerable nuisance, and we invoke the assistance of the police to abate it. The person who steals a newspaper is as much guilty of larceny as he who enters a store and steals a pair of shoes or any other article. It is to be hoped that the police will have an eye on these newspaper filchers.

The Largest Stock of Seasoned Rims, Spokes and Hubs

In North Carolina, can be found at the Hardware House of Julius Lewis & Co., Raleigh, N. C. Please write for prices, &c. *

The increasing demand upon Messrs. A. C. Sanders & Co., for the Star Guano, and their Acid Phosphate, is the best evidence that the articles here mentioned are and will be kept free from adulteration, and continue to give satisfaction to farmers. *

Masquerade Suits, Masks and Dominos for hire at E. L. Granger's, No. 11 Fayetteville street. *

DAILY NEWS.

THURSDAY, ... FEBRUARY 8, 1877.

The Official Organ of the City

PRINTER TO THE STATE.

PUBLISHED IN

The News Building, No. 5. Martin Street.

TERMS:

ADVERTISING RATES.—Per square (ten lines nonpariel) first insertion $1.00; each subsequent insertion 50 cents. No advertisement inserted for less than $1.00. Local notices 20 cents per line each insertion. Contracts for advertisements for any space or time can be made at the NEWS counting-rooms.

CONTRACTORS will positively not be allowed to exceed their space, or advertise other than their legitimate business, except by paying specially for the same.

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CIRCULATION.

THE DAILY NEWS has the largest daily circulation in the State, and over double the circulation of any other daily in Raleigh.

The combined circulation of the Daily and Weekly NEWS is nearly 5,000, and reaches more readers than any other paper in North Carolina.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Each subscriber will see plainly printed on the yellow label, on which his name is printed, the date when his subscription will expire. Subscribers desiring to renew will do so in time and avoid losing any copy of this paper. Any subscriber failing to receive a copy of his paper will confer a favor by notifying this office.

☞All Communications should be addressed simply

THE NEWS, Raleigh, N. C.

Persons unable to obtain the NEWS at News Agencies, on Railway Trains, and other places where usually sold, will confer a favor by reporting the fact to us.

Our subscribers will greatly oblige us by giving prompt information of any delay in receiving their papers.

THE speech of Hon. R. T. Merrick, which we print elsewhere this morning was the ablest delivered in the Florida case.

WAR between Russia and Turkey is imminent again. The Russian army is moving forward to the frontier, and will cross the Pruth in a day or two.

JUDGE CARPENTER, a pronounced Republican, has decided in a case before him that Chamberlain's Legislature was revolutionary, and all its acts null and void. He has enjoined the State depositories from paying out any money on the checks of Cardozo, the Republican Secretary of the Treasury.

THE Graded School Bill which passed the House several days ago should meet with general approbation. It is a good and much-needed piece of legislation, and ought to go through without alteration, except in the amount of taxation. One-twelfth of one per centum is sufficient, instead of one-sixth.

A SUBSCRIBER at Hillsboro writes us that "it is a subject of remark that the NEWS is *invariably* lost or detained *when anything important occurs*." Postmasters and route agents will take note of this; and mend their ways in this particular. We are a lineal descendant of a Job, but even patience may cease to be a virtue.

DR. GRISSOM should now be removed, as Mr. Nicholls, a worthy and competent official, was ejected from his position because he was a Republican. The rule should apply to one as well as to the other. What is sauce for the goose should be sauce for the gander. The Democratic party cannot afford to draw distinctions of this kind. There is danger in it, because there is injustice in it. The masses of the party demand a clean sweep, and they will not be satisfied without it.

IT will be an easy matter to supply the existing vacancy in the Solicitorship of this District. Prominently mentioned in connection with the position are Messrs. James S. Amis, W. H. Jenkins and W. S. Peace, of Granville; W. H. Day, of Halifax; L. R. Waddell, of Johnston; Charles M. Cooke, of Franklin; and William W. Jones and George H. Snow, of Wake—any one of whom is both competent and worthy to fill the place. It would be difficult to say which of this number is most deserving of the honor. There is not one in the list above mentioned whose appointment would not give satisfaction to the people and the bar, of the Sixth Judicial District.

THE Commission yesterday rendered its decision on the main point involved in the arguments above referred to. They decide that the Commission has no power to take testimony as to charges of fraud, but that they will take testimony as to the eligibility of the electors. This is in exact accordance with the line of argument and the programme of the Republicans. It will, in all probability, give Hayes Florida; and, if Florida, then also, on exactly the same principles, the State of Louisiana. The whole case then would turn upon Oregon, and the ruling of the Commission will admit testimony as to Cronin's right to vote in the electoral college. Thus, the Commission refuse to go behind the certificate of a Governor to discover Radical fraud of the most glaring nature—frauds that rob a whole people of their rights, but they will go behind a Governor's certificate in order to consider the eligibility of a Democratic elector. In short, it lays the lines of the investigation so as to lead up inevitably to the election of Hayes.

THE GREAT LAW SUIT.

Since last Friday, the time of the Electoral Commission up to yesterday, was occupied with the arguments of counsel on opposite sides of the Florida case. The master-pieces were the arguments of Mr. Evarts and Mr. O'Conor, delivered on Monday. Mr. Evarts held that the Republican certificate from Florida was by itself conclusive evidence in favor of the electors therein named; while O'Conor held that it was necessary to prove the validity of the certificate and the title of the electors. Mr. Evarts contended that the certificate is the recorded title of election, and must stand unchallenged and unimpeachable; and that from the moment the certificate was sealed, no power could arrest or reverse the vote, and it must be opened and counted as it was deposited. The certificate must be true and genuine, argued O'Conor, and the Electoral Commission is empowered to inquire into its authenticity, as Congress, which delegated its powers to the commission, is thus empowered.

The argument of Mr. O'Conor we print elsewhere in full this morning.

THE SENATE AFTER THE FOURTH OF MARCH.

Whatever may be the decision of the electoral tribunal, the doom of Radicalism is sealed. If anything is lacking to prove this, it may be found in its expiring hold on the United States Senate. A few years ago, the Democrats were but a handful in the Senate. They have steadily increased in numbers until their minority has grown almost to a majority. After the 4th of March, counting the Senators from Louisiana and South Carolina, they will have, including Davis, 37 to 39 Radicals, counting Judge Christiancy and other Senators elected by Democratic votes. As to Christiancy, who is a bitter Radical, although elected by Democratic votes, he can be relied upon by our side only to this extent, that the Republican party caucus could not dragoon him into a disregard of the plain requirements of the constitution.

A full Senate consists of seventy-six members. The present Senate contains forty-six Republicans and twenty-nine Democrats, giving the former a majority of seventeen. One of the Louisiana seats has been unoccupied for four years.

The terms of twenty-six Senators regularly expire in March next. Seventeen of these are Republicans and nine are Democrats.

These elections have all been held with the following exceptions and qualifications: The rival Legislatures in South Carolina have each chosen a Senator; the rival Legislatures of Louisiana will probably elect two each, one for the long term, and the other to fill the vacancy.

In these elections the Democrats have retained every seat which they hold in the present Senate, while, irrespective of the contested cases in South Carolina and Louisiana, they have gained five, and of course the Republicans have lost accordingly; as, for example, Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey gives place to McPherson; Logan of Illinois is supplanted by Davis; Alcorn of Mississippi yields to Lamar; Clayton of Arkansas retires for Garland; and Hamilton of Texas goes out for Coke. There have been only seven re-elections of old members, namely, Saulsbury of Delaware, Johnston of Virginia, Ransom of North Carolina, and Davis of West Virginia, all Democrats; and Anthony of Rhode Island, Ferry of Michigan, and Windom of Minnesota, all Republicans.

If the disputed chairs from South Carolina and Louisiana should be ultimately assigned to the Democrats they would have thirty-seven members. This would leave the Republicans with a majority of only two. In any event, Republican domination in the Senate will rest on a slender basis. To claim even a slender majority, the Republicans must count Christiancy of Michigan, McMillan of Minnesota, and Booth of California. Each was elected by a union of the Democrats with a few Republicans over the regular Republican candidates, one of whom was Zach Chandler. When chosen to the Senate, Christiancy and McMillan were Chief Justices of their States, and Booth was Governor of his. There is a dash of political independence in each of them. Christiancy has often voted with the Democrats on important questions. The other two have occasionally done so.

It was urged during the campaign against Mr. Tilden that should he be elected, he would be practically unable to work reforms because he would have a hostile Senate to contend with. But since the recent Senatorial elections it is plain that the Republicans of "the straiter sect" can not control the Senate. The public sentiment which brings Tilden into power will insure a vigorous support in the Senate to the thorough system of retrenchment and reform which will characterize his administration, so that when Congress meets in December he will be able not merely to outline a system of policy, but to give shape to the measures required to carry it into effect. He will be more completely master of the field at Washington than he was at Albany. Throughout his entire administration his party was in a minority in both branches of the Legislature, but his opponents did not venture to take issue with him on his measures of reform.

Judge Schenck.

[Concord Sun.]

If we are correctly informed, next summer is the time for the election of Supreme Court Judges, and we hope our suggestion will not be considered premature. In order that this portion of the State may be represented, and that, too, by one who has shown himself qualified in every particular for the position, we present the name of the Hon. David Schenck, of Lincolnton. By reference to his rulings it will be seen that he has fewer cases sent back by the Supreme Court than any other Judge in the State. This, coupled with his dignified, gentlemanly behavior and his unflinching devotion to the welfare of his State, renders him peculiarly fitted for a place on the Supreme Court bench of North Carolina.

PERSONAL.

A woman is a director in a Peoria bank.

Dr. Mary Walker wears her suspender buttons on her neckband.

Widow Van Cott is attempting to convert Wall street brokers by prayer meetings.

B. H. Nowlin has been elected president of the Virginia Savings Bank, Lynchburg, Va.

Chadwick has been inaugurated Governor of Oregon *vice* Grover, resigned. Chadwick used to be Secretary of State.

John Wingfield Webb, an English gentleman who had gone to Texas on a hunt, was robbed of his entire outfit by highwaymen just before reaching San Antonio.

Arthur Chambers, the pugilist, keeps a drinking saloon in Philadelphia, and his advertisement offers the following inducement to customers: "The skeleton hands of Tom Hyer and Yankee Sullivan on exhibition at this bar.

W. F. Munster, an M. P. of Brighton, England, was married to the daughter of a wealthy patent medicine vendor of St. Louis, a Miss Lynch, the other day. The bride wore an $80,000 necklace.

Di Muska's last husband, which his name was Hill, on the very first night of wedlock smashed all the percelain vases in the bridal chamber, and, inspired by a singuinary spirit, ruthlessly slaughtered the two small terriers of the songstress, her three canary birds, a parrot, a monkey and five cats of rare breed. He was evidently determined to be the only pet in that family.

Madame X. was in the habit of consulting her physician, Dr. Z., daily, between the hours two and three. The doctor was a witty and charming man, and they talked of every subject under heaven. One day, however, the doctor came and was denied admittance. He thought there must be some mistake, and ordered the servant to announce him again. This time the lady sent down a very polite message, informing the doctor that she was grieved beyond measure at being obliged to deny herself the pleasure of the company, but she was very ill."

On the occasion of General Early's late to visit to New Orleans, the *Democrat* of that city compliments him highly saying: We know of no survivor of the war of the sections who has a stronger hold upon our people than the successor of Stonewall Jackson as commander of the renowned Second Corps of the Army of Virginia. General Early combines with the highest qualities of a military chieftain, the wisdom and philosophy of a historian of extensive reading and profound knowledge, and the fervor of tenacity of a devotee of his political convictions and patriotic sentiments.

The former residence of Edwin Forrest, near Philadelphia, now a home for indigent actors, is a strange place. The house is a palace in its gorgeousness; the furniture is beautiful and expensive; the the library, the pictures and the statuary are such as are seldom seen in a private collection. All this is enjoyed by two old and infirm actors and a superintendent, for the benefits of the establishment have not been availed of by any except the two mentioned. Celia Logan, who recently visited it, says that their chief trouble is to kill time. Forrest's will orders the erection of a miniature theatre, in which the inmates of the home may entertain themselves and others. The endowment is sufficient to maintain a large number of persons, and it is suppose that in time the institution will become filled.

NOTES AND OPINIONS.

"Gone to meet Boutwell," is the cruel way they they speak of Logan in the West, says the Boston *Transcript*.

There is a report that the Pope proposes to subdivide Scotland into dioceses, and that Cardinal Manning is assisting him in the scheme.

Senator Sargent declared in the Republican caucus that the certain resu't of the electoral bill would be the defeat of the Republican candidate and the destruction of the Republican party.

The Radical organs are threatening that the Republican party will excommunicate, if not exterminate, those of its members who favored the passage of the electoral bill.

The West Virginia House of Delegates has ordered to its engrossment the bill providing for the selection of a permanent location for the State capital. The bill proposes to take the vote of the people on the question in August next.

It is the settled American law, according to recent jury decisions, that a woman is licensed to shoot the man who deserts her, but a man does not enjoy the privilege of shooting the woman who trifles with his affections. The young men of America should make a note of the distinction.

Some of the Philadelphia papers are nearly filled with advertisements of real estate in that city to be sold at public sale under the sheriff's hammer. The sales to a large extent are to secure mortgages and taxes. Real estate in Philadelphia, as in other cities, has largely depreciated in value, and will not sell for much more than half what it would three or four years ago.

A paper has been signed by a large number of leading citizens of Philadelphia of both parties pledging themselves to make an effort to free the municipal election, to be held during the present month, from everything in the nature of false voting and false counting of the returns before the returns reach the Court of Common Pleas. The Ledger very properly remarks that the movement should commend itself to the favor of every one who would have true expressions of the public will to come from the ballot-box.

David Dudley Field managed to introduce into his speech before the electoral commission a very adroit compliment to Commissioner Morton as follows: I ought not to say, perhaps, but I must say it in truth, that it is no small reproach to statesmanship that for one hundred years no law has been provided to meet the emergency with which we are now brought face to face. I know that one eminent member of this commission (Senator Morton) has labored assiduously and zealously to have such a law passed, and of all the titles to which he can ever lay claim for respect, I am sure that that will be remembered hereafter to his honor, and after the struggles of the passing hour have closed, when the time shall come when men may look at his grave, they will not remember him by the contest in which he was engaged, but rather that in the service of his country he labored, although hitherto unavailingly, to achieve a beneficial result.

THE HIGH COMMISSION.

Argument of Charles O'Conor.

The following is a sketch of the argument delivered by Charles O'Conor before the Electoral Tribunal, last Monday:

Mr. O'Conor said he would not say probably, because it was certainly, one of the most important cases ever brought in this country that was now before this honorable commission. It had attracted the attention of every enlightened and intelligent individual in the civilized world. The conclusion of the commission must pass into history and attract the attention of students and observers as long as history exists. The selection of the members of the commission was made by the selection of five individuals in each house supposed to be the equal of any one in their respective houses, and to them is added five from the highest judicial power, making a tribunal equal in majesty, dignity and power to any that ever existed. The question to be decided was a public one and a judicial one, and every member of the commission had been a jurist all his life. With a deep sense of his own incapacity to meet the argument of the question, but relying upon the wisdom of the commission, he would proceed with his argument.

In reference to the inquiry within reach of the commission, the counsel on the two sides stood in direct conflict. He claimed that the commission had the right by just and proper means to inquire what was the vote of Florida, while the other side maintained that it must accept the returns certified by the Governor. The powers of the commission, he said, were fully expressed in the immortal paper destined to be passed to history with the action of this commission, the electoral bill, and has the same power as the two houses acting together or singly, and this brought the question—what were the powers of the two houses acting separately or together touching the election? That no power worthy of the name vested in the President of the Senate; it is palpable on the reading of the constitution. He had only the power to present himself before the two houses and open the packages. He had no right to open them at any other time, and had no power to take testimony or inquire into them. His duties were merely clerical. The Vice-President was required to receive these certificates. They were to bear no marks to show what they were. The constitution required that he open all the certificates that come to him indicative of being such. The constitution there ends his duty, but when we come to the count we are not told that there shall be a count of all the certificates, but that the votes shall be counted. This implied a preliminay inquiry, what were the votes? No constitutional provision is made as to the mode of counting, and it was left by implication for those who were to act officially on the votes presented.

Mr. O'Conor then proceeded at length upon the general merits of the case, contending that neither the public good nor the protection of men from deception, nor any rule of convenience or policy requires the allowance of pretended electors, whose title, on investigation by competent authority, before the votes have been opened and counted has been ascertained to be groundless. Referring to the facts of the case what do we find? These four gentlemen (the Hayes electors) sit down with a false Governor's certificate or a sham certificate from a board of State canvassers, and they of their own authority certifying their acts themselves, cast four votes in a given direction, put them in a packet and send it to an officer who cannot look at it until the time of its presentation for the purpose of being considered and counted.

Before that time arrived at which that act of theirs could deceive anybody, could have any operation, could take any effect, could get into such a condition that its preservation and maintenance were necessary for the cause of public justice or private right, their lack of title was ascertained by a solemn writ of quo warranto. It was determined that they were usurpers, that they had no right to the office, and that their acts were void. Is there any such principle as that the inchoate partial action of an officer de facto shall be carried forward and go to its perfection by the acceptance of the act as a due and valid act after the invalidity of that officer's claim has been established?

Whether we repose on the *quo warranto* under your honor's allowance, or repose on proof which may be here offered, admitted and passed upon by your honors for the purpose of showing the utter invalidity of these gentlemen's claim to the office of elector, or in whatever shape this matter is presented or carried forward the act of these officers *de facto* fails to have reached the point where it can have or take any effect, or can deceive or mislead anybody, and it is shown and established by competent means to be an act of those who had no authority to perform it. The position of the thing is very striking in that single aspect which the other side has assumed, and the act of an undoubted, undisputed, convicted usurper, claimed to be received and to have an effect which it has as yet never had because at the time they perfected the initiatory and preliminary step which was to render it effectual at last they had been shown to have been utterly without right to their office.

It may be said that this sharpened arrow, aimed at the heart of the nation, aimed for the purpose of establishing falsehood, seating an usurper, trampling down the vote of the State and of the nation, was fairly placed in the bow of the usurper; that adequate force and strength was given to it to carry it to the heart which was to be wounded and stung to death by it. But it cannot be denied if a *quo warranto* is effectual, or if we have a right now to prove the facts in the case that the shield is interposed between the wrong-doer and the bosom of the nation, by which this arrow, steeped in the guilt of fraud, destined to the perpetration of injustice, and the consummation of atrocious untruth, have been diverted and divested of all its powers.

In this connection, under this strange head of a claim to have a *de facto* President by force of a vote of *de facto* electors, I call your honors' attention to a single view of which this case is susceptible. Now, although there may be an officer *de facto*, it seems to be in the nature of things that there cannot be an unlawful unauthorized tribunal or body *de facto*, acting without right. These persons could not act except by constituting what has been well enough called an electoral college, of which they would be the members. They undertook to constitute it. It was an electoral college of their own. They filled it all up with their own wrongful claims and intrusive persons, and thus sought to create by wrong and without one single element of right a lawful electoral college.

I ask your honors, for the purpose of showing that this distinction is entitled to considerable weight, to refer to the cases of Hildreth's heirs against McIntyre, devisee, 1 J. J. Marshall's Kentucky Reports, page 206, where certain persons being no doubt *de facto* officers, claimed that they had established a *de facto* court, and the determination of the fact which I submit to your honors' consideration was that there could not be a *de facto* court, although there might be a *de facto* judge or a *de facto* officer, and we say by the same reasoning that there could not be an unlawful *de facto* electoral college composed of mere pretenders to that office who had no right to it.

In this connection you have exactly the case which was before the court there, which perhaps exists in other States in this Union also about this time. You have the case of two distinct bodies existing at the same time—one rightful and the other wrongful. I mean formal bodies which were attempted to be created. The Tilden electors who, although they had not documentary evidence to establish their title, had actually been elected—if our evidence is to be believed—convened their electoral college, performed those ceremonies which the constitution and laws of the United States enjoined upon them and which it was possible to perform, failing only in this—that they did not obtain the certificate of the Governor. They constituted the college, they acted, and they sent forward their votes. Thus you have two rival bodies acting at, to be sure, the right time and in the right place, and prescribed by the laws bearing on the subject; two rival bodies, one of which was composed of persons rightfully and duly elected, and the other of which was composed of persons who had no right, but only the mere color or pretense of right, who were usurpers, as has been ascertained, in one form, and will be ascertained in any other that may be satisfactory to you if you will permit us to present the evidence. Now, this is the actual condition of this case. The constitution prescribes no form save such as has been complied with by the Tilden electors. The law of Congress prescribes no forms which were not complied with by the Tilden electors, save and except only that they could not obtain the Governor's certificate, and it is pretty much conceded, I think, that the Governor's certificate is not absolutely indispensable and may be gain-said and contradicted—even if it had been given and was false—so that in this case of rivalry between these two sets of electors it appears to me that we present the best legal title. That we have the moral right is the common sentiment of all mankind—it will be the judgment of posterity. There lives not a man, as far as I know, on the face of this earth who, having the faculty of blushing, could look an honest man in the face and assert that the Hayes electors were truly elected, and the whole question, therefore, is whether in what has taken place there has been such an observance of form as is totally fatal to justice and beyond the reach of any curative process of any description whatever.

I think that I have observed as much as is in any way needful on the question as to what evidence is admissible here, and I conceive that the positions which we have advanced have the effect of entitling us to produce any evidence here which either of the houses of Congress prosecuting an investigation of this description might lawfully receive, and that we are subject here only as much as we would be before one of the houses of Congress to the discretion to which I have before referred, by which you can restrain us as you can restrain the other parties from going into interminable and absurd inquiries. As to what is actually here the course of my argument has tended to establish, and has been intended to establish, and if it has any value has established that each house of Congress has jurisdiction of the matter, each of them at least of one section of it, and therefore that all evidence which, according to the customs and usages of legislative bodies, either house has taken and has on its files, and will consent to send in here or has sent in here, is already evidence in the case so far as to be here to be read if it comes within the range of subjects and of matters of fact which your honors allow us to investigate.

After some citations of law points by counsel on both sides, the presiding justice announced that the commission would now—half-past two—take a recess for three-quarters of an hour, and that no other matters would be taken up to-day in public session. After the recess the commission remained in secret session about twenty minutes, and after authorizing the announcement that there would be no public session to-morrow, adjourned to meet at 12 M. to-morrow for consultation.

State Insane Asylum.

[Correspondence Concord Register, Feb. 3.]

We are not in the habit of writing for newspapers, our calling leads us to other pursuits, either for gain or pleasure; hence we are content to read that which emanates from the minds of editors and their correspondents, and be silent and satisfied. Just now we feel strongly moved, and a circumstance constrains us to, for the once, break silence and through the columns of the *Register* speak in regard to that subject, the changes in our official positions in the State.

We are constrained to say that very many Democratic editors, and correspondents, and legislators, are concerned, over much, about the State Lunatic Asylum, and its present Superintendent, and do the medical profession of the State an injustice that is humiliating, when they express themselves so freely that Dr. Grissiom fills the place better than any successor that can be appointed. The Democratic masses of the State of North Carolina do not think so, and they expect that the Legislature that appoints the Asylum Board will appoint men who will remove the much extolled Doctor. No one doubts but that Dr. Grissom is an accomplished gentleman and an eminent physician, nor does any one doubt but that he is, and has been for the past eight years, a determined foe to the principles of seven-eighths of North Carolina by his oppressive Radicalism, and for this the Democratic masses of the State demand that he step down and out. There are many eminent physicians who are sons of North Carolina, and of unalloyed Democratic faith, that is every way the equal of Dr. Grissom, and in some respects his superior. Among them is Dr. Peter E. Hines, of Raleigh. He would fill the place quite as thoroughly as Dr. Grissom, or any man in the State; his character is pure and lofty; his political record is as Democratic as Jefferson's; his war record is patriotic and true. As a physician he stands at the head of his profession, and as a gentleman he has no superior. He richly deserves the honor that is now the trust of Dr. Grissom, and the Asylum Board will do themselves honor by giving him the appointment.

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GROCERIES,

Which we will sell for the LOWEST CASH PRICES.

We offer through our Agents at Lake Kittrell's, Henderson and Warrenton the

Genuine "Excelsior" Guano

or 400 pounds Middling Cotton. We also offer at the same places,

The Vulcan,

first-class guano, made by same Company, for 375 pounds Middling Cotton. We keep the only pure Chemicals for home-made Guanos. We offer for sale generally the

PINE ISLAND,

1st season by Adams & Moore; and the

ORIGINAL TAR,

each for 400 pounds Middling Cotton.

jan7-3m No. 7 Martin Street, Adams' Building, Raleigh, N. C.

PHOENIX BRAND.

ECKSTEIN, HILL & CO. CINCINNATI. PURE WHITE LEAD. TRADE MARK.

MANUFACTURED BY THE

OLD DUTCH PROCESS

The only true method of making

BEST WHITE LEAD

THE great imposition practiced upon the people for many years past in the article of White Lead, calls loudly for a remedy. Few people who have had painting to do are aware to what extent they have been imposed upon. In fact, to such perfection have adulterations been brought, that even experienced practical painters are often deceived in regard to quality. Not until we have painted our house at a great cost can we know of the merits of the paint used, and often find, when too late, that our money has been worse than wasted in miserable stuff, called paint, which is no better than whitewash—rubs off at the touch, and washes off by the rain. Such is the quality of a very great proportion of the White Lead at present being sold as PURE WHITE LEAD, and a price is obtained for it nearly equal to the very best White Lead manufactured.

We guarantee our "PHOENIX" to be perfectly PURE.

READ THE GUARANTEE OF PURITY ON EACH KEG.

This package is warranted to contain nothing but PURE WHITE LEAD, ground in PURE LINSEED OIL, and we will pay ONE OUNCE OF GOLD for every ounce of adulteration that it may be found to contain.

The guarantee is printed on red paper, and bears the signature of ECKSTEIN, HILL & CO. Consumers should, therefore, to guard against imposition see that every package bears said guarantee.

T. H. BRIGGS & SONS, Raleigh, N. C.,

Manufacturers' Agents.

jan28-daw-tf.

1877 CottoN PlantinG 1877

R. F. JONES & CO.,

AGENTS FOR

RHODES' STANDARD MANURES!

RALEIGH, N. C. February 3rd, 1877.

We are now prepared with a full supply of J. M. RHODES & CO'S well known and justly celebrated SUPER PHOSPHATES, packed in strong new bags, of 200 pounds each.

We sold large quantities of the above Phosphates the last two seasons, and they gave entire satisfaction to all who used them, and not only as grower of cotton, but as a permanent improver of the soil. These Standard Phosphates contain a high percentage of the most valuable Fertilizing ingredients. We refer to the following parties who used the above Phosphates last season:

R. J. Ivey, near Raleigh. W. G. Riddick, near Raleigh. J. Rowan Rogers, near Raleigh Hickson & Purefoy, Wake Forest. B. T. Strickland, Wakefield. S. E. Creech, near Clayton. A. J. Richardson, Eagle Rock. C. D. Jones, Rolesville. Hillard Jones, Rolesville, W. Bagwell, near Raleigh. T. K. Howell, near Raleigh, and many others.

feb 3 '77-tf. R. F. JONES & CO., Agents

TIM LEE'S

RALEIGH CLUB HOUSE!

CORNER MARTIN AND SALISBURY STREETS.

Baltimore Meats and all Delicacies of the Season Served

IN FIRST-CLASS ORDER.

NINE PRIVATE SITTING ROOMS, SO THAT PARTIES CAN ALWAYS BE PRIVATE.

☞FRENCH COOK.

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICES OF STOVES AND TIN WARE AT

BREWSTER'S.

For Paints, Oils, Varnish, Paint Brushes, &c., &c. go to BREWSTER'S.

Window Glass and Putty sold cheaper than elsewhere at BREWSTER'S.

Hardware in all its branches, and of the best quality at BREWSTER'S.

The most complete stock of stoves and house furnishing goods at BREWSTER'S.

Nails, Iron, Horse and Mule Shoes, sold at the lowest price by

J. C. BREWSTER,

dec31-tf. No.'s 4 & 5 Hargett Street.

DAILY NEWS.

THURSDAY.....FEBRUARY 8, 1877.

THE WEEKLY NEWS is the best weekly paper published in North Carolina. It is only ONE DOLLAR per year, postage paid, contains 52 columns of plain printed news from every section of the country, and important advertisements. Always Cash.

☞ The Editor of the NEWS is not responsible for the views and opinions expressed by correspondents.

☞ Correspondents are requested to be as brief as the nature of the subject upon which they write will admit.

☞ The names of correspondents are required in every instance for the private information of the editor, as a guarantee of good faith.

☞ Anonymous communications will invariably be consigned to the waste basket, without notice.

☞ Correspondents are requested to write only on one side of the sheet; otherwise great inconvenience is caused to the printer.

THE FLORIDA CASE.

Speech of R. T. Merrick.

From the New York *Herald*, of Sunday, we take the subjoined report of the speech of Hon. R. T. Merrick, delivered before the High Commission last Friday during the consideration of the Florida case:

At twelve o'clock the court took a recess to half-past twelve, when the Democratic side of the question was opened by Hon. R. T. Merrick, of Washington. The decision of the honorable commission this morning, as remarked by Mr. O'Conor, has somewhat embarrassed us in entering upon this important transaction. We came to court expecting to proceed directly to the Florida case, and believing that the testimony that had been taken by the committees of the Senate and House of Representatives upon the subject was regularly before the commission as testimony in the case without being liable to any objection on account of informality, and the ultimate admissibility of which would be considered by the court when it came finally to consider the main question in the cause; but that case is practically suspended for the present, and the counsel are required to argue the abstract proposition of law which is submitted to them in the paper read by the President of the commission. That proposition of law, as I understand it, is:—What, generally, are the powers of this commission? What evidence is now before the commission, and what evidence is it competent, in addition to that now before you, for counsel to offer to introduce?

First, then, as to the power of this commission, the organic act under which this commission has been established provides as follows, in regard to returns from States which have sent up duplicate or triplicate returns, when objections are made to those returns:—"When objections are made to any certificate, vote or paper from a State, all such certificates, votes and papers so objected to and all papers accompanying the same, together with such objections, shall be forthwith submitted to said commission which shall proceed to consider the same with the same power, if any, as now possessed by the two houses, acting separately or together, and by a majority of votes decide whether any and what votes from such States are the votes provided for by the constitution of the United States, and how many and what persons were duly appointed electors in such States, and may therein take into view such petitions, depositions and other papers, if any, as shall by the constitution and now existing law be competent and pertinent in such consideration." The language that I have read from the bill embraces a more succinct declaration of the powers of this commission than any other portion of the bill, and is the only part, I believe, that has direct reference to the testimony before the commission. Now as to the regularity of the evidence which is already before you, I presume there can be no objection. A question was made in the two houses of Congress at the late Presidential election early in their session, as to what votes, if any, should be counted from the States of Florida, Louisiana, South Carolina, and I believe Oregon. Upon that question a committee was appointed to take testimony. In reference to the case of Florida, committees of the two houses respectively proceeded to that State and took testimony in accordance, as I believe, with the uniform habit and custom adopted by committees representing Congress and discharging similar offices. That testimony, having been taken, was returned to the two houses of Congress, when objection was made to the counting of the votes from that State at the time the were opened by the President of the Senate in the presence of the two houses in pursuance of the order of the bill. That I have received the certificates from that State, being three in number, with the papers accompanying those certificates, and the objections and evidence that have been taken by the committees of Congress in reference to the regularity and legality of that vote were all transmitted to this commission. I respectfully submit that that evidence is now before this commission. Wherever Congress has assumed to exercise any power in reference to an inquiry into a disputed fact it has uniformly appointed committees or invested standing committees with the power of taking testimony in regard to that fact, and in this case the two houses respectively appointed their committees to take testimony in regard to the issue raised in reference to the vote of that State. That testimony has been transmitted by those houses in joint session to this commission, which possesses, and is to exercise, all the power of those two houses in the premises. I therefore presume that there can be no question in reference to the regularity of that testimony. Whatever question may be raised in reference to its admissibility under the issues, which you are trying and its effect upon those issues, I speak now of the mass of testimony generally that was laid upon this table, and I submit that it is now before the commission, and so far as I am advised, there is no other evidence with the exception of a very small piece of evidence in reference to the particular hour at which the writ of *quo warranto* was served upon what has been called the Hayes electors, and with that exception stated in the paper read by Mr. O'Conor, I believe there is no question upon which the counsel for the objectors propose to offer any extrinsic evidence whatever. This evidence which has been sent to the commission by the two houses is of this character:—

First, there is the vote that was enclosed in the certificates returned from the State of Florida. There were three certificates, the first being that accompanying the return of the votes of the Hayes electors, the certificate of the Governor given to those electors. The second certificate was accompanied by the certificate of the Secretary of State of Florida, and the third was accompanied by certain judicial reports, which, under the express language of the organic act, were referred to this body for its consideration. The other testimony was extrinsic to which I have already referred, taken by that committee acting under the authority and in obedience to the mandate of Congress; and I may remark that when that committee took this testimony there was full opportunity given to all parties interested in the result of the inquiry to summon whatever witnesses they might desire to have examined and to cross-examine all that were brought forward by the parties having adverse interests. The examination-in-chief was taken with the regularity of the rules of evidence, and a cross-examination was permitted according to the broadest latitude of those rules. If we were required to repeat the experience of that committee under the authority of this commission, and retake that evidence, there would probably be no witness called who was not before one or the other of those committees, and probably no question would be propounded that was not propounded by one or the other, and the answer to which is not reported to and now before this honorable body. But as this commission is invested with all powers of Congress under this law the question recurs upon the materiality and the admissibility of the evidence without regard to form as to what are these powers, I owe to your Honors an apology for undertaking to argue the question, for I did not come into court prepared to perform that duty, and in assuming to do it now I merely submit myself to that subordination that prevails in the profession to obey the orders of my associate counsel

GOVERNOR STEARNS IN SACKCLOTH AND ASHES.

It is said in the opening statement made by the objectors upon the other side that this commission possessed no other than a simple power to perform a ministerial duty: that it possessed no other than a power to enumerate the vote; that the certificate of the Governor of a State was final and conclusive, and that there was no authority in this commission, whatever might be the proof, to correct that certificate for mistake or vacate it for fraud. Carrying out the position assumed by the objectors on the other side, it would follow that even in reference to the certificate of Governor Stearns, of Florida, if Governor Stearns himself had, subsequently to the date of that certificate, come before the two houses of Congress in sackcloth and ashes, come on behalf of his State to have some error in that certificate corrected, it could not be done. If he had come with penitential sorrow, confessing himself to have been guilty of fraud—(I am merely supposing a case)—however enormous, however patent that fraud might be, it would follow from the argument presented by the other side that that certificate was beyond the reach of proof, and that it was unnecessary to crystalize its falsehood into the shape of a practical fact. Now, in view of that position taken by the other side, it becomes necessary to locate that paper and see what it is and whence it derives its extraordinary sanctity, infinitely holy, according to that theory, beyond any judicial record and beyond any record that can be made between nations.

By the act of Congress, section 136 of the Revised Statutes, it is provided as follows:

It shall be the duty of the Executive of each State to cause three lists of the names of the electors of each State to be made and certified and to be delivered to the electors at or before the date on which they are required in the preceding section to meet.

There is nothing in this section declaring that that certificate shall be conclusive evidence of anything. There is nothing making it mandatory on the Governor to use that certificate; but if there had been it would have been something in the section transcending the powers of Congress under the constitution to put it there, for they could neither reach the Governor by process of law nor by process of enactment. It was not within the power of Congress to make it mandatory upon the Governor to issue that certificate, and if it was not within the powers of Congress to make it mandatory upon the Executive of the State to issue that certificate, can it be possible that it was within the power of Congress to say that the certificate, if issued, should be conclusive. For if the certificate is conclusive when issued, it is therefore necessary testimony, in the absence of which there is no testimony; and unless it accompanies the vote, the vote cannot be counted at all. If, then, Congress could not have required the Executive to give it, Congress could not, not even if it had been so disposed, declared that the certificate should be the conclusive and only evidence of the election of the electors of the several States, because the constitution itself provides for an authentication of those electors by an authentication by themselves. If to that Congress adds additional authentication, which it makes a condition precedent to the counting of the vote, it would be an act in violation of that provision of the constitution as well as in violation of the relations of the federal and State government. There are two propositions—First, whether Congress can, on the question of an electoral vote, institute an original inquiry and take testimony, going behind the certificate of the Governor of the State, and can invalidate that certificate on its own motion, while the State still adheres to the regularity of the certificate. That is one question, and a very important one. But there is another question totally different from that, which is, whether the two houses of Congress, commissioned to inquire into the electoral vote, and to ascertain what votes will be counted, can receive evidence furnished by the State itself in reference to the certificate which its Governor may have given. There is a wide difference in the two cases. I respectfully submit that if the power does not exist in the two houses of Congress as a primary and original power separately to take testimony, going behind the certificates, then the power must exist in the State to correct its certificate or to impeach it for fraud or falsehood. Otherwise we would be inevitably tied to an accident or a mistake, and a Presidential election might turn upon a certificate which is known to all the world to be an accident or a falsehood or a fraud, and yet could neither be impeached by the State that gave it nor interfered with by the federal government, but must be a substantial, living and perpetual truth in the presence of conflicting evidence that it is a lie.

THE ACTION OF FLORIDA.

I take up the second proposition in the case of Florida. The State herself, after the meeting of the electors, ascertaining that the certificate given by Governor Stearns was given either by mistake or fraud, and was founded on irregular and illegal canvass of the votes, passed a law by her Legislature directing another canvass to be made; but she did not pass that law, even, until she had applied to her judicial tribunals to interpret the laws previously existing. Having applied to those tribunals to interpret the laws previously existing, and having in the mandamus case received from her tribunal of last resort an opinion giving a construction to previous existing laws, by which opinion it was apparent that the Returning Board had transcended its legal duties and made a return that was erroneous under the law. The State Legislature, on the basis of that opinion, directed another canvass of the State to be made. When that canvass was made and returned to the Legislature, the Legislature passed another act declaring that the parties to whom the certificates had been issued by Governor Stearns were not elected, and specifying by legislative enactments who had been chosen as the agents of the State to speak her voice in the Electoral College. But she has gone farther. A *quo warranto* was issued against those parties who assumed to exercise the electoral office under the certificates issued by Governor Stearns, and that *quo warranto* having come before her judicial tribunal, it was decided that the men who had received that certificate were not elected, but that other men were elected. Therefore you have from that State the evidence; evidence from her Legislature; evidence from her Governor; evidence from her judicial tribunals, that the electors to whose vote we object here were not the duly appointed electors of the State of Florida. Through all departments of her government Florida comes to the United States and begs that you—for you exercise that power now, and it is embodied in you—will protect her people from having her voice simulated by parties who were never appointed to speak in her behalf. Is not that competent evidence to go before the houses of Congress? If it is not, and if Congress itself cannot, in the exercise of its official power, go back and inquire into the manner of electing electors, then you have placed the whole government and administration of the United States in the power of any State executive that may issue his certificate to a party never voted for at all, when the unanimous vote of the State was in favor of another party. And you are bound by it. You may take the whole population of Florida, and although they may never have voted for A or B, and though A and B may never have received a single vote, and although the vote may have been unanimous in favor of other parties, the Governor may issue his certificate to A and B, and the certificate may thus become binding on Congress, and the electoral vote may be cast by parties who never received a single vote from any citizen of the United States. If this be the law, then "who shall deliver us from the body of this death?" If it is not in the power of Congress it is not in the power of the State.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Electoral Commission.—Arguments of William M. Evarts and Charles O'Conor.—The Scene Before the Commission—Points of the Argument, etc.

[Special Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun Feb. 6.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The knowledge that William M. Evarts and Charles O'Conor were to address the electoral commission this morning had the effect to draw to the Supreme Court chamber an audience larger in numbers and more distinguished in the social and political world than any which has been gathered within those historic walls certainly within the last quarter of a century. The Senate chamber was almost deserted, scarcely enough Senators remaining to keep up a show of business. The President of the Senate caught the contagion of the hour and, putting a substitute in the chair, rushed off to the court-room. Many members of the House were also present, as were all the leading Supreme Court advocates. The ladies were out in force, and with that indomitable energy which distinguishes the belles of modern society, such of them as could not find standing or sitting room on the floor or climb up into the niches stormed the old gallery set aside for the special correspondents, who were swept out of their seats with a *sang froid* so inimitable that they had not the heart to resist. The two legal giants sat side by side, facing the fifteen members of the commission, and preparing for their contest. They were completely encircled and surrounded by the throng which had pressed inside the bar. Several members of the cabinet, Sir Edward Thornton, and several ex-Senators were on the floor. Mr. John W. Garrett and Senator Dennis were in the correspondents' gallery.

Mr. Evarts was the first to speak. He has aged very considerably since the great occasion when he was so prominent as the leading counsel in the impeachment trial of President Johnson, and age has given to his voice a harshness quite in contrast with the smooth, mellow tones which once distinguished his oratory. The intellectuality of Mr. Evarts is not diminished, however, and his striking, incisive style has as much effect as ever upon judge and jury. His argument was directed to the point that it is not competent for the tribunal to go behind the returns, and was of course a powerful one. Mr. Evarts is much more familiarly known here than Mr. O'Conor, and hence the anxiety to hear the latter was much stronger.

When Mr. Evarts sat down, Mr. O'Conor rose to address the tribunal. His preliminary preparations consumed much more time than is usually required by advocates, and it was three minutes after he arose before he opened his mouth to speak. As he stood erect, facing the tribunal, an artist from one of the illustrated papers sketched his figure at a distance of only a few feet. Mr. O'Conor appears to be in very good condition for one of his age. A ruddy glow pervaded his face, his bearing was firm and aroused. His voice when he first commenced was low and measured, but as he warmed up to his theme, it rose and penetrated clearly and distinctly through the whole chamber. He urged the tribunal to go behind the returns, and it was said by all those who heard him that several of the points made by him were particularly strong. A very important point made by Mr. O'Conor was that recognizing even the validity of the action of *de facto* electors that action was not complete until the votes of such electors was counted by the two houses, and pending that count it is perfectly competent to inquire into the title of such electors.

The President's Opinion.

[Wilmington Star.]

Judge Settle has been to Washington and had a pleasant interview with his very special friend, President Grant. He reports the opinion of the august official on the present political situation to be, that there is not the slightest doubt that the Electoral Commission will count Samuel J. Tilden in.

WHISKEY, BRANDY, WINE.

A large and complete stock just received. For sale at low figures.

R. F. JONES & Co.

Wholesale Liquor Dealers.

aug18d&wly.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

PRATT'S ASTRAL OIL.

THE "ALL RIGHT" Cook Stove.

LAFLIN & RAND GUNPOWDER. Mining and Blasting Powders.

FAIRBANK'S CELEBRATED Scales.

AVERELL CHEMICAL Mixed-for-Use Paints.

BOLLES Cotton HOE.

THE SHAPLEY Steam Engine.

THE BIGELOW Steam Engine.

THE OLIVER Chilled Plow.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

WHITE PINE Sash, Doors, Blinds, &c.

ST. LOUIS AND STAG HEAD White Lead in Oil.

HORSE AND MULE Shoes.

BLACKSMITH'S Bellows, Anvils, Vises, &c.

RIMS, SPOKES AND HUBS.

HENRY DISSTON Hand Saws, &c.

HARDWARE of Every Description.

OUR

Cotton Hoes

ARE WARRANTED

The Best Hoes Made,

Lasting twice as long as almost any hoe on the market.

THESE CELEBRATED HOES

Are forged, shank and hoe, from a solid piece of extra refined cast steel. The shank is not welded to the hoe,

BUT SOLID WITH THE BLADE.

These hoes have been known in the United States for

Over Forty Years.

Were first introduced into North Carolina, six years ago, by

JULIUS LEWIS & CO.,

Raleigh, N. C.

Since which time they have sold over

Two Thousand Dozen.

EACH AND EVERY HOE

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

Trade Supplied.

Prices and Discount Furnished.

NEW PATAPSCO FAMILY FLOUR, in half barrels.

NEW NORTH CAROLINA FAMILY FLOUR,

NEW RIVER MULLETS,

For sale by W. H. D...

...OLTED VIRGINIA M...

EGERTON SCOTCH SNU...

LIVERPOOL FINE S...

LAUNDRY SOAPS

Address - -

feb 27 '77

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In the CHEA... made. ... buying ... tage to ...

CLOT...

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52 Fayetteville ...

DEALE...

Ready-Made ...

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Notions, Dry Goods, ...

Manhattan ...

Acknowledged by ... goods for the m...

Boots and Shoe...

Miles & Sons' Celeb... found ...

Trunks, Valises, Un... Prices to ...

We invite an exami... prices. Having deter... sell us, we are confid... to all. Re...

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FOREIGN.

Resignation of the Hungarian Ministry--The Russian Army Ordered to Move--Man-of-War at Constantinople.

VIENNA, Feb. 7.—The Hungarian ministry has resigned in consequence of their inability to settle the bank question with Austria.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The Paris correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs that he is informed that the Russian army has received orders to advance, and will cross the Pruth within a few days.

The man-of-war "Bittern" is ordered to remain at Constantinople for the protection of foreigners.

MISCELLANEOUS TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—Col. John O'Mahony, Fenian leader, died here last night.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 7.—The Fred. Vonphul, Silas Bent and Girard B. Allen, are appointed receivers of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 7.—Richard T. Taylor, cashier of the National Bank of Franklin, is short $100,000. Taylor has absconded and the bank has suspended.

On the War Path.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 7.—The Apaches killed 10 whites in Senatoria Valley, in southeastern Arizona, on the 5th. The Governor has applied for authority to use volunteers.

NIGHT DISPATCHES.

THE HIGH COMMISSION.

Bradley Bulls up His Party--Stearns' Certificate Good--But Humphrey's Eligibility to be Inquired Into.

FLORIDA FOR HAYES.

The "Broad Seal" Doctrine Sustained But an Opening Left to Shake out Cronin.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The commission took a vote at about a quarter to ...clock on a resolution declaring they ...ld take no further testimony upon ...ificates no. 1. [Hayes and Wheeler.] ...esolution was carried by a vote of ...7. Judge Bradley throwing the ...ding vote. The commission next ...ed on a resolution to take testimony ...e case of the alleged ineligible Re... ...an elector, Humphreys, and it ...ed to take such testimony by ...to 7. The three Judges vot... ...the resolution being, ...dley and Field. ...s voted against ...members of the ... in favor of the ... in favor of going ...The commission ...morrow. ...Justice ...will be ...mis... ...to the ...o Houses by ...ate with the dif... ...except such as re... ...of F. C. Hum... ...ectors. Yeas 8; ...t, resolved that ...this' commission ...e relating to the ...Humphreys, one ...certificate No. ...nays 7. ...ommission has ...espective sides ...ow it will be ...n the ques... ...C. Hum... ...is one ...t be ...ited ...is ...or ...g ...and de... ...Orleans ...ng 1,000 ...ts 11,6 0 ...rs at last ...dier—mid... ...and March ...April 6 11-16; ...July 6 15-16; ...ary and ...y and ...April

FOREIGN.

The Russian Circular--A Rehash from the London Times.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The *Times*, in a leading article commenting upon the full text of the Russian circular, says: "There is no suggestion of anything which can probably be called a threat. The circular does not seem to seek a pretext for backing out. Its object seems rather to ascertain how far Europe would continue to co-operate with the Czar, he not being bound by any special course, but prepared to modify the plans of action he might favor if he could thereby prolong the European concert without neglecting the purpose for which that concert was constituted, but under no circumstances could this purpose be laid aside. The circular is a continuation of Gen. Ignatieff's policy during the conference. The Russian government is determined that Russia shall not be placed in the wrong. We for ourselves may declare we are satisfied with what has been done, but we cannot blame Russia if she proceeds to accomplish what we all joined in desiring." The *Times* advises that England should await the result of the changes at Constantinople before replying to Russia, and if it be the inauguration of a policy of deference to European counsels it will cut away the ground from under the Russian circular. England might in the meanwhile inquire what course Russia favored.

Failed and Short

HARTFORD, CON., Feb. 7.—The failure of M. R. Bragos, agent and treasurer of the Hartford and New York Towing and Freight Company, is reported. The liabilities are $117,000. He is said to be $20,000 short on the company's funds.

Commercial travelers and others subjected to sudden changes and exposures should be provided with Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, the best and quickest remedy in the world for the relief and cure of colds.

Use Isaac N. Lank's Durham smoking tobacco, because it becomes the favorite of all who try it. *

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Having too large a stock of boots and shoes, and wishing to make room for the spring stock, (orders for some now being in the hands of manufacturers), Heller Brothers have reduced the prices of all their boots, shoes and trunks.

You can buy a pair of ladies' goat balmorals, for one dollar. You can buy a pair of ladies' gaiters for one dollar. You can buy a pair of ladies' foxed gaiters for $1.25. You can buy a pair of children's hose at 50 cents. You can find the best assortment of boys' and girls' school shoes of the best makes at Heller Brothers' regular shoe store, No. 31, Fayetteville street. Ladies' glove kid shoes are easy to the feet.

Gents' box toe gaiters from $1.75 up to $8.50. Gents buckle Alexis and broad bottom and low heel shoe for comfort. Fine hand sewed boots and shoes for gents at reduced prices at Heller Brothers' shoe store.

Flower Pots, Flower Pots—Crockery, Crockery, Crockery.—A large lot just received. Lanterns, Lanterns, Lanterns.—A splendid assortment cheap. Also another lot of the La Bastie glass lamp chimneys that won't break by any ordinary means, and a large lot of house furnishing goods, cheaper than ever, at Lumsden's, Fayetteville street, opposite Market.

COMMERCIAL REPORT

...TION.

Reported by McMackin & Gulick.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 7 1877.

Middling,	11¾	Cents
Strict Low Middling,	11½	"
Low Middling,	11¼	"
Strict Good Ordinary,	11	"
Good Ordinary,	10¾	"
Strict Ordinary,	10½	"
Ordinary,	10¼	"
Middling Stains	11	"
Low Middling Stains,	10¾	"
Good Ordinary Stains	10¾	"
...dinary Stains,	10	"

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...eneral Merchandise.

...ESALE CASH PRICES.

...NWRIGHT, WILLIAMS & ...OOD.

...m Board of Trade.

...cents.

...lina, $6.00a7.50 ..., 10½

...rs. ...and de... ...Orleans ...ng 1,000 ...ts 11,6 0 ...rs at last ...dier—mid... ...and March ...April 6 11-16; ...July 6 15-16; ...ary and ...y and ...April

sales 4,000; exports, Great Britain 4,500; continent 2,6 1; coastwise 1,43'.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 7.—Cotton quiet and steady—middling 12⅜; net receipts 1,077; sales 800.

BALTIMORE, Feb 7.—Cotton dull and easy—middling 12¾; gross receipts, 354; sales, 185; spinners 110; exports to Great Britain, 136; coastwise, 70.

Oats and rye steady. Provisions firmer and quiet; pork, mess 17 50a17 75. Bacon—prime shoulders 7 50; clear rib sides 10. Lard—refined 11 50a11 75. Coffee dull and nominal. Whiskey—dull at 9½. Sugar—active and strong at 11½.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

On Tuesday the 13th day of February, 1877, I will sell at public auction at the Court House door in the City of Raleigh at 12 o'clock, about one hundred pieces of stone flagging, the property of John Whitelaw, to satisfy a mortgage made to me on the 2nd day of August, 1876, recorded in book 45, page 261, office of Register of Deeds. This property can be seen on the lot belonging to the Masonic Temple Association, near the Court House.

TERMS CASH.

GEORGE W. WYNNE, Mortgagee.

W. W. JONES, Attorney.
jan26-tds

FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGE.

By virtue of the provisions of a deed of mortgage executed by Shade Branch, Ann Branch, John Branch and Easter Branch, to the undersigned, dated the 6th day of August, 1875, and registered in the Register's office, in Book 41, p. 599, I will, on Saturday the 17th day of February 1877, at 12 o'clock, m., sell at the Court House door in the city of Raleigh, the following described lots of land situated on the street leading to the Insane Asylum, adjoining the land of Sylvester Smith and A. Sorrell, each lot containing ½ of an acre and more particularly described in said mortgage.

Terms of sale, cash.

P. C. WALKER, Mortgagee.

January, 17, 1877. tds

MORTGAGEE'S SALE!

On Saturday the 17th day of February, 1877, at the Court House door in the city of Raleigh, I will sell for cash, the valuable garden farm now occupied by C. B. Fairchild, Esq.

The farm contains twenty acres of land lying within one mile of the city limits, and is in a high state of cultivation.

The sale will be made under the provisions of a mortgage registered in the office of the Register of Deeds for Wake county in Book 39, p. 582.

JOHN GATLING, Attorney for Mortgagee.

ja25-tds.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

By virtue of authority given in a mortgage executed on 14th Feb. 1876, by B. S. Howell, N. J. Howell and R. P. Howell to Capt. W. White and recorded in Book 42, page 558, of Register's office of Wake county, I will sell on Saturday the 10th day of February, 1877, at public auction at the Court House door in Raleigh, all the property in said mortgage mentioned, consisting of valuable real estate in Raleigh known as the Howell House, and a valuable farm in Cary township known as the Howell Farm, together with a lot of personal property, consisting of beds, bureaus, piano and various other articles.

Terms of sale: CASH!

W. H. PACE, Att'y of Mortgagee.

Jan 19, 1877.td.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE

One Hundred and Fifty Acres of Land about six miles from Raleigh, on the east of Neuse River, adjoining the lands of the Neuse Manufacturing Company. Soil well adapted to the growth of corn and cotton.

Apply to me at my residence, or to Battle & Mordecai, Attorneys, at their office in Raleigh.

MARY HINTON, Executrix, &c.

dec8-tf.

January Special Term, 1877.

SUPERIOR COURT, WAKE COUNTY

HIS HONOR DAVID SCHENCK, JUDGE PRESIDING.

CALENDAR.

4TH THURSDAY, FEB. 8TH, 1877.

No. 332. Smith vs. Cannady.
No. 174. State of N. C. vs. Heck.
No. 275. Gardiner vs. Lewis.
No. 87. Harris vs. Separks, Hicks & Co.
No. 183. R. & D. R. R. Co., vs. Dunn.
No. 57. Phillips vs. N. C. R. R. Co.
No. 353. Robertson vs. Lee.
No. 394. Jones vs. Harrison et als.
No. 253. Jenkins, Treasurer, vs. Harris et. al.
No. 250. Raleigh National Bank vs. Lewis.
No. 179. Lee and Co. vs. Jones and Co.

4TH FRIDAY, FEB. 9TH, 1877.

No. 249. Farp vs. Earp.
No. 282. Lindemeyer vs. Whitford.
No. 293. Merrimon, Fuller & Ashe vs. Bryan.
No. 294. Jones & Jones vs. Bryan.
No. 359. Parsons vs. Murray et al.
No. 204. Parsons vs. Murray.

4TH SATURDAY, FEB. 10TH, 1877.

No. 414. Hicks vs. Robertson & Co.
No. 277. Carpenter vs. Robertson & Co.
No. 3. Lewis & Mosher vs. Lutts et al.
No. 286. Richardson vs. Debnam.
No. 295. Brown vs. Debnam.
No. 299. Richardson vs. Debnam et al.
No. 336. State ex rel Jones vs Williams, et al.

5TH MONDAY, FEB. 12TH, 1877.

No. 318. Rand vs. Rand, administrator.
No. 319. Banks et al. vs. Rand, administrator
No. 330. Rand vs. Rand & Dunn.
No. 331. Banks & Rand vs. Raud.
No. 28. State ex rel Coman vs. Heigh et al.
No. 350. State ex rel Harris et al. vs. Mechanic's Building and Loan Association.
36 & 37 Ref. Docket. Perry vs. Tupper.

5TH TUESDAY, FEB. 13TH, 1877.

No. 39. Ref. Docket. State ex rel Harris, solicitor, vs. Harrison et al.
No. 218. State ex rel Williams vs. Crenshaw.
No. 164. Sorrell vs. Hayes.

5TH WEDNESDAY FEB. 14, 1877.

No. 140. Jones vs. City of Raleigh.
No. 166. Howell vs. R. & A. A. L. R. R. Co.
No. 145. Hamilton vs. A. G. Lee.
No. 76. Upchurch & Dodd vs. McPheeters.
No. 60. Fleming vs. Freeman et al.
No. 60. Fleming vs. Freeman.

5TH THURSDAY, FEB. 15TH, 1877.

No. 333. Raleigh Gas Light Company vs. City Raleigh.
No. 8. Lewis vs. City of Raleigh.
No. 7. Pepper vs. Shaffer & Harris.
No. 1. State and Jenkins, Treasurer, vs. Raleigh National Bank.

5TH FRIDAY, FEB. 16TH, 1877.

No. 4. Wilcox vs. Fowle.
No. 5. Pearce vs. Debnam.
No. 9. Chamblee vs. Chamblee.
No. 12. Towles vs. Fisher.
No. 336. State ex rel Jones vs. Williams, et al.

5TH SATURDAY, FEB. 17TH, 1877.

No. 281. Herndon vs. Pollard.
No. 317. Citizens' National Bank vs. Green.
No. 206. Beckham vs. Vass et al.
No. 32. Ref. Doc et. Spring vs. Murray.

CHAS. D. UPCHURCH, Deputy Clerk.

jan16-tf

MULES AND HORSES!

Two Car Loads

JUST RECEIVED!

At my Stables in rear of the Church of the Good Shepherd.

feb6-3t E. POMEROY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

$250 A YEAR. Agents wanted on our Grand Combination Prospectus, representing 150 DISTINCT BOOKS wanted everywhere. The biggest thing ever tried. Sales made from this when all single books fail. Also, Agents wanted on our Magnificient Family Bibles. Superior to all others. With invaluable illustrated aids and superb bindings. These books beat the world. Full particulars free. Address JOHN E. POTTER & Co., Publishers, Philadelphia.

$66 a week in your own town.—Terms and $5 outfit free. H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

THE LITTLE ROCK AND FORT SMITH

Railway Has for Sale

Farming Lands, Grazing Lands, Fruit Lands, Vine-Lands, Coal Lands, Wood Lands, some Prairie Lands, Bottom Lands, and uplands, on terms to suit the purchaser. Six per cent. interest on deferred payments. Ten per cent. discount for cash. For full particulars, maps and pamphlets, apply to W. D. BLACK, Land Commissioner, Little Rock, Arkansas.

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Me.

25 Extra Fine Mixed Cards, with name, 10 cts., post-paid. L. JONES & CO., Nassau, N. Y.

55 to 77 a week to Agents. Samples free. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Me.

$500 A MONTH to Active Men selling our Letter Copying Book. No press or water used. Sample copy worth $5. Free. Send stamp for circular. EXCELSIOR M'F'G CO., 90 Madison, and 132 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

Newspaper Advertising Agents.

George P. Rowell & Co.,

41 PARK ROW, N. Y.

They have the satisfaction of controlling the most extentive and complete advertising connection which has ever been secured, and one which would be hardly possible in any other country on this. They have succeeded in working down a complex business into so thoroughly a systematic method that no change in the newspaper system of America can escape notice, while the widest information upon all topics interesting to advertisers is placed readily at the disposal of the public.—Extract from New York Times, Jan. 1, 1876.

A CARD.

CHINA AND GLASS-WARE.

NEW RALEIGH CHINA STORE in a Success.

Our Sales of Crockery, China, Glass, Silver-Ware, Table Cutlery Guano Vases, &c., have gone far beyond our expectations, and have brought ORDERS from nearly every county in the State.

...Class Goods, fully guaranteed, (none others kept,) bought in New York at PANIC PRICES, besides BARGAINS in ...ob lots are sold by us every day. WE DEFY COMPETITION in price or quality, and will sell

One Dozen Ware, China Sets, Knives, Lamps, Silver Castors, Spoons and Forks,

...LL CRATES ...CHANDISE ...ON HERE.

Let every one call or write us before buying. SMALL CRATES

LAW & CO. Raleigh, N. C.

IN SPITE OF HARD TIMES LAW & CO'S

MACHINISTS, BLACKSMITHS, &c

IRON FENCING, GRATING, WINDOW SHUTTERS, PLOWS, HARROWS, CULTIVATORS, STRAW CUTTERS, LOG SCREWS AND CLAMPS, COTTON SCREWS, Cotton Presses, Jack Screws, Tobacco Presses and Cigar Presses.

Also, the miller can find his delight, a well balanced spindle, with or without the Gears, necessary to furnish a complete mill. The sawyer his friend in

A GOOD BOILER AND ENGINE,

which we claim to be second to none in repairing or putting in running order, or in fact any kind of machinery at the lowest cash prices.

Having first-class tools, as well as workmen, we guarantee to do

FIRST-CLASS WORK.

Come One! Come All!

Give us a trial and satisfy yourselves. We will furnish you with

Castings,

Large or Small, for Mills, Hoisting Machines, Horse Powers, Cotton Screws, Derricks, Stone Trucks, Saw Mills, Hand Irons, OR ANYTHING YOU WANT,

At the Foundry and Machine Shops of

W. T. ADAMS & SONS,

P. O. Box 218, Raleigh, N. C.

☞ OLD IRON taken in exchange for work or bought at highest market prices. [jan9-dly

GOODNOUGH!!!

NOW, if the "Goodnough" Horse Shoe will last twice as long as the ordinary Shoe—and I claim it does—and it costs no more to have them put on your horse—what do you say to sending your horse to be shod by

GEORGE BATCHELDER, Near New Fair Grounds.

IF MONEY IS SCARCE!

Wagons, Buggies, Carriages and Carts are manufactured and repaired—at prices to suit that scarcity—all work guaranteed.

GEORGE BATCHELDER, Near New Fair Grounds, Hillsboro St. Road, Raleigh, N. C.

ROCK BOTTOM AND NO MISTAKE.

Is our platform for prices on Wines, Whiskies, Brandies, Cigars, &c. Groceries, of every description.

mh30-12m GEORGE BATCHELDER.

HORSES AND MULES

Always on hand and for sale. Carriages and Buggies for hire.

GEO. W. WYNNE & CO., feb3-tf Livery and Sale Stable.

ORANGES.

Valencia Oranges, 50 cts per dozen.
Messina " 35 cts "

To-Day.

W. C. & A. B. STRONACH.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

REMOVAL!

We have removed our office to the corner rooms over Dodd's corner, at the corner of Wilmington and Martin Streets, where we will be glad to see our old customers and friends.

A. C. SANDERS & CO., Over Dodd's Corner.

LOOK HERE!

Don't you forget about that STAR GUANO, the old original STAR,

For sale by

A. C. SANDERS & CO., Over Dodd's Corner.

STAR! STAR!

Don't you buy any Guano, our friend, until you see the old original STAR dealers.

A. C. SANDERS & CO., Over Dodd's Corner.

Mules and Horses.

We have for sale very cheap:

4 GOOD YOUNG MULES,
2 " " HORSES.

A. C. SANDERS & CO., Over Dodd's Corner.

Guano, Guano,

COTTON! COTTON!

We are now prepared to furnish the very best

GUANO IN THE WORLD.

For 400 pounds of Cotton, on time. You all know that we do not believe any FERTILIZER will compare with the

OLD ORIGINAL STAR.

A. C. SANDERS & CO., Over Dodd's Corner.

Notice.

Having determined to give all of our attention to the Guano, Cotton and Commission business, we have sold out our entire stock of goods to Mr. W. A. Myatt, Jr., and removed our office to the corner room over Dodd's Corner. All who are indebted to us will please come up at once and settle, as we must close up our old books. Business is business, and we mean business when we say immediate settlement must be made by all.

A. C. SANDERS & CO., Over Dodd's Corner.

jan19-tf.

W. C. MCMACKIN, W. B. GULICK.

MACMACKIN & GULICK

Commission Merchants,

No. 8, Martin Street,

RALEIGH, N. C.

And general agents for the sale of MORO PHILLIP'S

PURE PHUINE

—AND—

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATES.

Special attention given to the sale of COTTON and produce generally, by Mr. McMackin.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

se15-1y

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP OF

NORRIS & MYATT.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between M. T. Norris and W. A. Myatt, under the name, firm and style of Norris & Myatt, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Parties indebted to the firm will please call at the office heretofore occupied by Norris & Myatt and settle, as a dissolution of the firm requires an adjustment of all their claims.

M. T. NORRIS. W. A. MYATT, JR.

Raleigh, Jan. 4th, 1877.

NEW FIRM

Notice to the Public!

I have this day purchased the interest of W. A. Myatt, in the firm of Norris & Myatt, and have associated with me J. A. Norris, of Apex, Wake county, and will continue to do business at the old stand of Norris & Myatt, where I shall be pleased to see my former patrons and customers.

M. T. NORRIS.

Raleigh, Jan. 4th, 1877.

M. T. NORRIS. J. A. NORRIS.

M. T. NORRIS & CO.

At the old Stand of Norris & Myatt,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

Wholesale and Retail Grocers and

Commission Merchants.

Consignments of Cotton and other produce solicited. Best prices guaranteed.

M. T. NORRIS & CO.

Jan 5-D3m

ALLCOCK'S

POROUS PLASTERS.

Ask for Allcock's, and obtain them, and so avoid miserable imitations.

B. BRANDRETH, Pres't. Office 231 Canal St., N. Y.

no6dw3m.